

# THE WEEKLY UNION TIMES.

Devoted to Agriculture, Horticulture, Domestic Economy, Police Intelligence, Politics, and the Current News of the Day.

VOL. X.—NEW SERIES.

UNION C. H., SOUTH CAROLINA, NOVEMBER 7, 1879.

NUMBER

## GRAND FALL OPENING,

A T

### P. M. COHEN'S!

#### Goods Cheaper Than Ever.

Ladies Cuffs and Collars, in Great  
Varieties, at 25c., worth 75c.

A large assortment of Ladies' Neck  
Ties, at from 5c. upwards.

TOWELS AT 5 CENTS.

Ladies' 5 Button Kid Gloves, but  
slightly damaged, 25c.

Ladies' Shoes and Gaiters, at  
75c. and upwards.

A Full Line of Children's Shoes  
and Hosiery.

Ladies' Dress Goods, Merinos,  
Alpacas, &c.

E. W. PERCIVAL,  
EAST END OF COLUMBUS STREET,  
CHARLESTON, S. C.

DOORS, SASHES AND BLINDS,  
FRAMES,  
MOULDINGS,  
BRACKETS,  
MANTELS, &c.

COMPETITION DEFIED AS TO WORKMAN-  
SHIP, MATERIAL AND PRICE.

AGENT FOR  
Wolf's Magic Blind Hinge and  
Fastener.

BY WHICH outside Window Blinds or Shut-  
ters can be opened or closed from the inside of  
the room without raising the Sash, thus avoid-  
ing cold draughts or exposure to rain. The  
Shutters are not only opened, but are fastened  
back by the same motion, and they are unfast-  
ened, closed and fastened in by the same method.  
W. A. NICHOLSON,  
Agent, at Union, C. H.

A. IRWIN'S  
DRUG STORE,  
Opposite the Union Hotel.

—DEALER IN—

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

Paints,  
Oils,  
Varnishes,  
Dye-Stuffs,  
Hair Brushes,  
Tooth Brushes,

Toilet Soap,  
Perfumery,  
Toilet Articles,  
Shower Braces,  
Trusses,  
Sponges,  
Letter Paper,  
Pens, Ink,  
Envelopes,  
Glass, Putty,  
Carbon, Kerosene Oil,  
Chimneys,  
PURE WINES and LIQUORS

—FOR—  
MEDICAL PURPOSES.

Physicians' Prescriptions carefully compound-  
ed and Orders answered with Care and Dis-  
patch. The Public will find my Stock of Medi-  
cines Complete, Warranted Genuine and of the  
Best Quality. Medicine at all hours of the  
night and on Sunday.

SIMMONS' LIVER  
MEDICINE and Pills.  
For Sale by  
B. F. RAWLS,  
Sole Agent  
No 1 East Union.

GENT'S BOOTS AND SHOES.

Gent's Furnishing Goods,

Shirts, Drawers, Socks, Suspen-

ders, Men and Boys' Hats.

A FINE STOCK OF

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Cassimeres, Jeans, &c.

CALL AND EXAMINE

MY GOODS AND PRICES.

P. M. COHEN.

Sep. 19 28 17

## Fall and Winter Goods FOR 1879.

WE are now in receipt of a large Stock of  
FALL AND WINTER GOODS

Embracing every line requisite for the supply  
of our trade, which have been selected with  
great care, and we propose to sell on the most  
reasonable Terms. We invite an inspec-  
tion, feeling confident that we are able to  
compete successfully with neighboring markets.

Styles, Qualities and Prices.

PURCHASERS WILL FIND

A FULL SUPPLY OF

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

Clothing,  
Hats,  
Shoes,  
Groceries,  
Hardware, &c., &c.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR GOODS.

W. A. NICHOLSON.

Oct. 3 40 17

Rice & McLure.

Marble Work!

I HAVE A LARGE STOCK OF

PLAIN MARBLE WORK

O H A N D, WHICH I WILL SELL AT

VERY LOW PRICES,

Ranging from \$1 00 to \$35 00 per Set.

LETTERING \$3 PER 100 LETTERS.

I am prepared at all times to Make

On Short Notice,

Large Granite and Marble Monuments.

A FULL COLLECTION OF DESIGNS  
ON HAND.

W. A. NICHOLSON.

Aug. 22 '79 34 17

Farms to Rent.

I OFFER to rent to responsible parties the  
lands belonging to the estate of Mrs. E. M.  
Rice. Upon it eight or ten good one-horse farms  
can be made. I will rent the land as a whole  
or in small farms.

Proposals received until the 1st day of No-  
vember next. R. B. RAWLS, Executor.

Oct. 11 41 17

10,000lbs. Dry Hides Wanted,

FOR which the highest market price will be  
paid, by  
J. H. RODGER.

July 25 30 17

COW PEAS WANTED

by  
B. F. RAWLS.

Oct. 17 42 17

### WHAT IS COTTON WORTH?

A Question that Deeply Concerns the South.

The following remarks relative to the  
value of cotton in the prosperous times, on  
which the world's trade is again entering,  
are contributed by a well-known merchant  
and authority on cotton, and we submit  
them to our readers for what they are worth  
without accepting them as wholly express-  
ing our own views. They raise a highly  
important question, and any of our readers  
who may desire to elucidate it may consid-  
er our space at their disposal.

What is cotton worth in prosperous times?  
The fact that the world's annual production  
of cotton has each year fallen below the  
consumption for five years makes the above  
question unusually interesting, if not per-  
plexing to all who are interested in the trade.

The production of nearly all other arti-  
cles has increased since the depression last-  
ed. Now that the depression is past and every-  
thing is returning to ante-panic values, what  
is to be the price of cotton, which is so re-  
markable an exception to the laws that seem  
to have governed the production and con-  
sumption of all other articles? In wheat  
there is a temporary scarcity, owing to bad  
harvests, but everybody expects to see this  
righted next season. Not so with cotton.  
The four last seasons have been more nearly  
faultless than any four ever known in suc-  
cession.

It is quite certain that the cotton produc-  
tion of the world can only be brought up to  
the steadily increasing consumption by the  
stimulus of a high price. Unlike wheat,  
which is grown in all the climates most con-  
genial to the most enterprising and ener-  
getic races of men, cotton is only produced  
in the most enervating climates. The de-  
velopment of cotton culture is slow. It  
never proceeds by "leaps and bounds"  
under any stimulus; but still it is not  
exempt from the laws of trade and does  
respond to an advance in price by in-  
creased production.

During the two years preceding the panic  
of 1873 the price of middling cotton in  
Liverpool ranged from about 9 pence to  
about 11 pence, the average price being not  
far from 9½ pence. There was then fully  
a million bales more in the hands of the  
trade throughout Europe and this country  
than there was at any time during the past  
two years.

At this point most naturally arises the  
question, what would have been the price  
in 1872 and 1873 if there had been a mil-  
lion bales less in the world than there was;  
or, in other words, if the average stocks had  
been but little more than half what they  
were? It may be doubted if any cotton  
merchant would reply, less than one shilling  
to fifteen pence sterling.

Since the panic of 1873 there have been  
at least three very strong "bull" specula-  
tions, caused entirely by the fact that the  
world's consumption was each year eating  
into from two to three hundred thousand  
bales of the reserve stocks. Of course these  
speculations were not sustained, because we  
had not turned the corner; trade was still  
on the down grade and no appreciation in  
the price of anything could be sustained.

In the meantime stocks continue to go  
down, getting less every year, so that, for  
two or three seasons it has been very diffi-  
cult, even with depressed trade, to eke out  
the old crop until the new began to arrive.  
This year and last it was only accomplished  
by short time, and by the two earliest crops  
ever known and probably the earliest that  
will be known in our time.

At last, after nearly six years' depression,  
during which nearly everybody seemed to  
want to sell everything and to buy nothing,  
except to supply absolute needs, we are all  
at once in the midst of a movement that  
looks like a resurrection. Industry and  
commerce have woken up throughout the  
whole world as if from a long sleep, and in  
the very youth and vigor of this movement  
we are under the necessity of reducing con-  
sumption to bring it within the compass of  
this year's crop. We have no more reserve  
stock to draw upon. It is best that the  
world should understand this at the begin-  
ning of the season. At this point, another  
question calls for an answer: what price  
will reduce consumption within the limit  
required? The most sagacious may well  
confess his inability to answer it. Under  
ordinary circumstances, many might venture  
an answer satisfactory at least to themselves.  
The consumers of and traders in cotton  
goods have been buying from hand to mouth  
for years, and they began this season in a  
state of hunger rarely if ever known before.  
One penny or two pence advance was suf-  
ficient during the depression, but it may well  
be doubted if two pence at present would  
have any influence at all on consumption.  
It is the object of these suggestions to raise  
the question for discussion rather than to  
answer it. On the answer will depend  
the answer to the other question at the  
head of these remarks.—E. J. D. in N. Y.  
Com. Bulletin.

ANOTHER VIEW OF THE SAME SUBJECT.

NEW YORK, October 24.

To the Editor of the Commercial Bulletin:  
While recognizing the ability of your cor-  
respondent "E. J. D." as set forth in his  
article on cotton, published in to-day's Bu-  
lletin, I would beg to throw out a few sug-  
gestions.

To go back a little further perhaps  
than most readers would think necessary,  
our war of 1812 had practically the same  
effect, so far as cotton is concerned, as our  
late civil war. The price was driven up to  
an average of 29½d, from which it began to  
steadily decline, and which decline was  
helped by the panic of 1819 (caused by our  
inflated paper currency,) so continued to  
decline, notwithstanding the more general  
and diffused use of cotton goods as an ar-  
ticle of wearing apparel, till about 1849,  
when, owing to the discovery of gold in  
California and Australia, and the consequent  
depreciation of the purchasing medium, a

general rise in the prices of all commodities be-  
gan. It seems to be pretty generally con-  
ceded that about the time of the outbreak  
of the rebellion, cotton, which had been  
about the only article of commerce which  
had held its own after the panic of 1857, be-  
gan to show signs of weakness, helped  
doubtless by the astounding crop of 1859,  
and that not long but the beginning of war  
saved it from a severe decline. The im-  
pulse thus imparted to it continued till the  
average top was reached in 1864, from which  
point it has continued to steadily drop, and  
which drop during the past few years has  
been, in a general degree, helped by our  
panic of 1873—caused just as the one of  
1819, by our fictitious and inflated paper  
currency. Facts are certainly not wanting  
to justify your correspondent in intimating that  
America is in an advanced stage of pros-  
tration, and that England and Europe must  
soon participate in it; and the question as  
to the value of cotton is therefore a natural  
and pertinent one. While granting that  
consumption of raw cotton overtook produc-  
tion, the actual spinning requirements of  
English machinery of the past three years,  
averaging 40,000 bales American per week,  
as against 60,000, would seem to indicate  
that such rapid conversion of cotton into  
good was unequalled for and artificially brought  
about by the large profits made during the  
war, and therefore that the production of  
cotton was adequate to the consumption of  
goods. True, the continuous decrease in  
available visible supply remains, and this  
feature to many is an alarming one; but  
we must not forget, 1st, that the late Egyptian  
and East India crops were very defi-  
cient, and 2d, that the introduction of ca-  
bles since 1866, the greater facilities extend-  
ed by the better understanding and more  
general use of telegraphs, the increasing  
use of steam navigation, and, last though  
not least, the opening of the Suez Canal in  
1869, have brought about a general equaliza-  
tion in supply, and therefore in values,  
which could not previously have been ex-  
pected. Take the Suez Canal as an instance.  
Where previously it took say four months  
for the shipment of the raw article and four  
more for the return of the manufactured  
goods, about half that time now suffices,  
bringing the supply to that extent in a more  
available shape, besides giving the extra use  
of the tonnage to the extent of the other  
half of the time.

Two other factors remain, which can by  
no means be ignored. One is the fact that,  
owing to poor cereal crops in Europe, the  
exchanges are ruling in our favor, and thus  
producing poor home trade; and secondly,  
that the very influences at work in this  
country to produce our joyously hailed  
"boom" in prices, caused by the inflow of  
gold, necessarily contracts the exportation  
of cotton. The other factor, which may per-  
haps of England, to that extent, and which  
facts will tend to compel the Bank of Eng-  
land to raise her rates of discount, out of  
self defence.

In no possible way do I wish it to be im-  
plied that I am arguing in favor of lower  
prices. While admitting that "sentimen-  
t," especially the speculative one, is a  
powerful factor in determining momentary  
values, the universal and ever-constant law  
of supply and demand remains and will in-  
evitably assert itself. Whether an American  
crop of 1879-80 for over say 5,500,000  
would be sufficient for the wants of the  
world with improving trade, is one side of  
the question; that we are at the opening of  
a season with less than 1,000,000 bales re-  
ceived or marketed, and with a likelihood,  
as at present indicated, of an average  
weekly receipt of 200,000 bales or more for  
eight weeks, is the other side. If specula-  
tors choose to run away with sentiment  
alone as a guide, they must not be surprised  
if their great "boom" should by some pos-  
sibility be transformed into a boomerang.

H. S. F.

Printer's ink does a wonderful amount of  
good sometimes. In our last issue mention  
was made of a daughter of Isaac Sneed, of  
Pineville, N. C., who left her home in com-  
pany with Robert Johnson, colored. With  
the view of leading to their identification,  
some particulars were given. The desired  
result has been effected. Having obtained  
some clue to their whereabouts, the father  
of the girl, in company with the deputy  
sheriff of Mecklenburg County, captured  
the fugitives last Friday night at Mr. J. A.  
Parish's house, seven miles south of this  
place, where they were employed as field  
hands. They had been married and were  
living in the matrimonial relation when  
captured. The girl was taken to her father's  
house, and the negro to Charlotte, where  
he will be tried, and in due time will doubt-  
less be visited with punishment commensu-  
rate with the character of the crime he has  
committed.—Rock Hill Herald, Oct. 30.

PUSH ON.—That boy was a true philoso-  
pher, who, when he lost his kite, thought he  
would cry about it, but immediately after  
concluded not to, and went home whistling.  
When asked if he wasn't sorry to lose his  
treasure, he replied: "Yes, but I can't fool  
away much time in being sorry; I'm just  
going to make a new one, and I guess a bet-  
ter one." A great many full grown men  
haven't learned that lesson yet. When they  
have split their milk on the ground, they  
sit down close by the wet spot and dilute  
the lost lactical fluid with their briny tears.  
If, instead of this repining, they would only  
skurry around, they would soon find  
another and a bigger cow waiting to be  
milked. Don't skulk, because it won't  
pay.

ELECTIVE OFFICERS.—The grand jury  
of Hampton County do not seem to have  
been pleased with the manner in which the  
Auditor and county Treasurer of that county  
have discharged their duties. They say  
that a bill making all county officers elec-  
tive is much needed, and would do away  
with the Executive pensioning off a lot of  
persons possessed of antiquarian ideas.

"THEY WANT BAYARD."—Governor  
Simpson, of South Carolina, the successor  
of Gen. Wade Hampton, welcomed your  
correspondent, and in answer to his inter-  
rogatories, said:

"The fact is that the Democrats in South  
Carolina are not in favor of Tilden. They  
want Bayard, and think that his adminis-  
tration would be absolutely free from party  
favoritism and petty spite toward any sec-  
tion of the country. You will see great  
progress in the South within the next five  
years. We have been slow in recovering,  
perhaps, but those who have studied from a  
distance the difficulties we have had to en-  
counter fail to appreciate them or under-  
stand them as they should. The Northern  
people are going to work energetically, and  
we intend to join with them at once to make  
this the greatest commercial nation of the  
world."

"This Yorktown affair, isn't it rather early  
to begin?"

"It may seem so, but the exhibition here  
at Philadelphia in 1876 was several years  
incubating. No; two years' time is little  
enough. It must be a splendid affair in  
1881."

"One question more, Governor, of an  
interesting though personal nature. Did  
the Governor of North Carolina, on meet-  
ing the Governor of South Carolina, repeat  
his memorable words?"

"You can rest assured that Governor  
Jarvis knows the proper thing," said Gov-  
ernor Simpson, laughing heartily, "and  
said it at the proper time. This is not an  
official communication."—N. Y. Herald.

"THE SOUTH COULD NOT CHOOSE A  
FITTER MAN."—Nobody would appear to  
be so available, if availability is an object,  
and few men are so fitted by high character,  
lofty bearing, noble record, distinguished  
ability and general popularity as Thomas F.  
Bayard, of Delaware. There is nothing  
partisan in his politics, nothing sectional  
in his statesmanship; but a broad patriot-  
ism and even-handed justice to all parties  
and sections have characterized him on  
every occasion. If the South is called on  
to name a man for the Presidency of this  
great Republic she could not choose a fitter  
man than Senator Bayard, and she would  
have to go far to find a man who in that  
high place would be to her people a truer  
friend and a juster judge. To re-establish  
the Constitution and to restore peace and  
harmony between the sections he is the  
man.—N. O. Times.

JUDICIOUS WORDS ABOUT THOMAS F.  
BAYARD.—This drift in favor of Senator  
Bayard is not confined to the East or the  
South. It is our belief that the West will  
and most unobjectionable leader of the  
party in the Union. It is true that Senator  
Bayard has been an uncompromising enemy  
of the "Ohio idea" and its more or less ex-  
travagant offshoots, but it has been demon-  
strated that the "Ohio idea" is not a win-  
ning card, even in Ohio, and that disposes  
of the most serious objection to him in that  
quarter. Even now he is beginning to de-  
velop strength in a part of the field from  
which his friends naturally expected little  
encouragement.—Knoxville Tribune.

In the Congress of the United States  
there is not a man more dreaded by the op-  
position than he, and not another probably  
who is so influential as a corrector; and a  
check upon a variety of proposed legislation  
that originates both in the opposition party  
and in his own party as he. He arrives at  
conclusions by such clear, logical processes  
that his convictions have the rugged  
strength of his own nature, and his con-  
science never has to sit in judgment upon  
him for any treason to that monitor. His  
public career has shone with a steady lustre,  
and even those who have differed from him  
have had to respect the sincerity and  
strength of his opposition. He has been  
ready at all times to surrender public posi-  
tion, to surrender popularity, to surrender  
all prospect of preferment, before he would  
yield in any respect the ground upon which  
his solid convictions had placed him. That  
is the reputation he sustains to-day. His  
standing in his party, in society, and in the  
nation is not accidental. It has been an  
honestly earned as the honor it confers is  
modestly worn. There never was a time  
when the country had more need of his  
transcendent abilities and strength and  
purity of purpose. We believe that what his  
country asks him to do he will do, provided  
it consists with honor. That, at least, is  
our idea of patriotism, and we are quite sat-  
isfied with Mr. Bayard's standard of patri-  
otism and statesmanship as we understand it.  
—Boston Post.

If now Tilden fails to elect Robinson  
governor of New York that will throw him  
out of the list of candidates, and Bayard  
looms up into prominence. There is no  
man in the country who would more honor-  
ably and worthily occupy the White House  
than Mr. Bayard of Delaware; but the  
small delegation from his State makes it  
exceedingly difficult for him to obtain the  
nomination of the National Convention  
while there are so many aspirants from larger  
States.—Kingstree Star.

TO FASTEN A PIG IN A WAGON OR  
SLED.—When it is desired to carry a pig  
in a wagon box, the animal may be secured  
in the manner described by a correspondent  
in Kansas, as follows: Make a loop in a  
double rope, and put it around the throat;  
carry the rope over the head, and fasten it  
around the body behind the fore-legs, leav-  
ing the two ends free over the shoulders.  
The pig being lifted into the wagon is held  
down by fastening the ends of the rope in  
any safe manner, so that the pig can not  
jump over the sides of the box, and is com-  
pelled to stay in the middle. If the pig is  
made to lie down, it can not rise when fas-  
tened, and there is no danger of its hurting  
itself.—American Agriculturist.

THE CARE OF JELLY AND PRESERVES.

—Last year's Jelly moulded worse than any  
I ever made before, the result of keeping it  
too warm, and of not pasting covers over the  
glasses until they had stood open for several  
days. They should be covered as soon as  
cold. I prefer a common, plain, clear glass  
tumbler, without patent covers of any kind,  
for jelly. Then, as soon as emptied of jelly,  
it is ready to drink from, hold flowers, or as  
a mold for Blanc mange or Mush. Tissue  
paper wet in brandy next to jelly or jam,  
before covering it, in order to prevent mould,  
is not necessary, and the brandy almost al-  
ways spoils the peculiar flavor of the jelly.  
With thin paper next to jelly (omitting the  
brandy), the mould which is so apt to grow  
over the top of the fruit, can be pulled off  
with the paper, and not affect the jelly be-  
neath, but it is better to keep the jelly and  
preserves cool and dry that mould would  
not molest it.

JELLY AND MARMALADE.—It is most  
convenient with crab-apples and plums,  
to make jelly and marmalade from the same  
fruit, and both are the nicer for this separa-  
tion of juice and pulp. One thus saves  
squeezing the fruit juice through a jelly-bag.  
I let the plums drain through a colander,  
but the stewed crab-apples (stewed soft,  
with very little water,) are hung up in bags  
to drain all night. The juice is then ready  
to be measured and boiled before the addi-  
tion of "pound of sugar for pint of juice"  
—a scant pound for apples or plums. The  
pulp remaining in the bag or colander is  
rubbed through a sieve or colander, to re-  
move seeds and skins, and only needing to  
be boiled a short time with sugar (three-  
fourths of a pound or a little less, to a pound  
of pulp,) when it is thick and firm enough  
to put away. The rule is, to use ½ lb.  
sugar for 1 pound of fruit, but less is  
needed if you put up the marmalade in  
self-sealing glass jars. These jars are so  
cheap now that one can afford to use them  
for all sorts of sweetmeats, and so save a  
deal of trouble in their keeping. You can  
sweeten your "preserves" to suit your taste,  
not having to depend upon an excessive  
use of sugar to make them "keep." As all  
kinds of sweetmeats spoil quickly after  
they are opened out, it is prudent to put  
them up in small jars to be used up at  
once.

The glass jars that have been emptied of  
the earlier summer fruits may be immedi-  
ately used again in preserving later fruits,  
etc. When you stew a small quantity of  
crab-apples, you may as well stew enough  
more to fill a jar, sweeten them ready for  
the table, and seal them up boiling hot, and  
then you can have cranberry sauce when it  
pleases, and hard to keep, fill up the empty  
jars with nicely stewed ones, and have them  
for sauce and pies.—American Agriculturist.

A WASTEFUL INTEREST PAID BY FARM-  
ERS.—There is no disputing the fact that  
any farm implement, be it wagon, plow,  
harrow, reaper, rake, or what not, if left  
exposed to rain and sun for ten years, will  
be practically good for nothing. We might  
say in five years, but if any choice to cavil  
at five, we will say ten. This is ten per cent  
per annum! At a cost of less than one  
per cent, these tools can be kept always  
housed, or under cover of some kind, even  
if but rough boards, that will shut out sun  
and rain. Because we do not see the silent,  
slow, but steady, waste, we are apt to forget  
that it is ever going on. It is unnecessary  
to suggest the application of this short ser-  
mon. Nine per cent interest saved is not  
to be despised, even if better times are at  
hand.—American Agriculturist.

PERIOD OF GESTATION.—Beginning with  
the largest of animals—and there appears  
to be a relation between size and period of  
gestation—we have the following table as  
the average of many records:

Animal	Period of Gestation
Elephant	20-23 months
Giraffe	14 "
Ass	12 "
Mare	11 "
Cow	9 ½ "
Reindeer	8 "
Monkey	7 "
Guinea Pig	3 Weeks

This period is subject to considerable vari-  
ation, especially in the case of the domes-  
tic animals. The breed, size of animal,  
hereditary and other and unknown, or par-  
tially understood, conditions modify the pe-  
riod of which the above are the averages.

SULPHATE OF IRON FOR GRAPE MIL-  
DEW.—Dr A. W. Saxe, of South Clara,  
Cal., has reported to the California Acad-  
emy of Science to the effect that he has made  
a thorough trial of Copperas (Sulphate of  
Iron) as a remedy for grape mildew and  
grape rot, with marked success. A solution  
of Copperas, four pounds to five gallons of  
water, is made, and applied to the trunk and  
branches of the vine, they being previously  
scraped to remove all loose and dead bark.  
The matter is worthy the attention of grape-  
growers troubled with the mildew.—Ameri-  
can Agriculturist.

SMUT IN CORN.—Smut is poisonous, or  
at least very injurious, and care should be  
taken to prevent it being eaten with fodder.  
It is becoming very common in corn. It  
might be well to pass through the corn field  
with a sharp knife and a basket, and cut off  
all the bunches of smut and smutty ears,  
and carry them out where they may be  
burned. As one square inch of surface  
may contain 4,000,000 spores of smut, and  
every spore is capable of producing a smut-  
ty plant, it is important to destroy every  
ball of smut.

At the Yorktown celebration last week  
a "blasted Hinglishman," after surveying  
the situation and surroundings, said, "I can  
well understand now why Lord Cornwallis  
surrendered Yorktown. If I owned such  
a place I would give it up myself."